

THINGS OF THE SOUTH

THE BUTHERS IN LOUISIANA.
SHREVEPORT, Aug. 21.—There is still of rumors
during the Cossack trouble, but none of
can be traced to a reliable source. A gen-
eral who left Cossacks yesterday morning re-
ported that the driver of the stage which
was shot at yesterday morning was the driver
of the party of twenty men, but they were
arrested near Mansfield by a party of Texans
hanged, but the driver of the Mansfield stage,
who has just arrived, pronounced the report un-
true.

The fireman has just received the following
letter from Winifred:

gentleman just up from Red river says the
party of men who started from Shreveport
on Tuesday morning consisted of thirty-
three men below Shreveport, on Sunday
night, about 6 o'clock, by some forty or fifty
men supposed to be Texans from beyond
Salmon, who took the prisoners out of the
stage and killed them. Those who were
killed were Frank and Frank Engert on the spot.

Mr. Murre captured, and are supposed to be the same fairs.

The prisoners were recognized by the Shreveport, and indicated the man to take charge of the company that was to guard them. Every precaution was taken that was believed to be necessary to ensure their safety. The citizens were satisfied their assurances that they would leave the city, and did not take harsh measures. The men swore they did not intend to have such second-rate hunting homes in their State.

The gentleman from whom we gathered this information says he saw the bodies of three of the captured parties.

This statement is not generally credited here, as the parties have been seriously wounded, and the police and Kingston, who must have passed the extent of the recorded murders, this

THE MURDER CONFIRMED—**PRESTON**, Aug. 31.—Reports just received to confirm the murder dispatch to the Times leave little room for doubt that the two prisoners were murdered at McFarland's station, thirty-five miles below, near boundary of DeSoto and Red River parishes.

At this time, the Government is not satisfied that the impression prevails generally that it is impossible to prevent parties from coming to the country, because they will seek to enter on every quarter, from east, west and south, all as from Bismarck, the nearest railroad to the mines, and from where they could be kept to the best advantage.

Hostile Indians never visit the Black Hills, but their operations in the buffalo region. The Hills have been occupied by friendly Sioux, but occasionally have been visited by

wealth of the country. Twenty-five days were spent in the Black Hills and nearly three hundred miles of the country were traversed by the entire command. In unlimited quantities was discovered at these points, also silver and lead. Galena, tungsten, mountains of iron, and inexhaustible quantities of gypsum.

The search for gold was not exhaustive, as the hills were high, but at one point, in what will now be known as Custer's park, a shaft was sunk to the depth of eight feet, and from the bottom down gold was found, amounting to five per cent at the top, and increasing in amount to twenty cents at a depth of eight feet. The bed

"THE HUNTING WATER REGION"
reported by the Indians to be exceedingly
and the Big Horn regions known to abound
id were not explored for lack of time. One-
Gaulin, where twenty of the boys took good
as, declaring their intention to occupy them
as its pleasurable possession of the country can
obtained, is situated seven miles south of Har-
Peak, and two hundred and fifty miles from
nash."

SCARS IN ALABAMA.
TUNNUS, Ala., Aug. 13.—The Lee county fight was very much exaggerated. No one killed and only one church burnt. All quiet now. It believed no one was much hurt.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.
The Bavaria Volkstest opened yesterday at York with a grand procession, which was led in the Bowerly by Mayor Havemeysen.
Harry B. Slater, a lawyer, of Baltimore, aged 35, committed suicide yesterday morning cutting his throat from ear to ear with a razor.
Wm. Gen. Joseph B. Hawley, president of the city of the Army of the James, has called the

Yesterday two coal trains collided on the Lehigh Valley railroad, near the Northampton Iron Company's furnace, entirely demolishing ten cars, delaying trains north and south for seven hours. The cause of the collision is unknown. One man was injured.

Several hundred newtongs and bootblacks of iron proceeded down Chesapeake bay on a barge to Annapolis yesterday morning on an engine gotten up under the auspices of the Association of Newtongmen, in celebrating the 25th anniversary of the abolition of slavery. The neral procession was headed by a band of music, and a number of flags were carried. Firecrackers were used with spectators.

HOW TO EAT GREEN CORN.

...sitting, green corn: "With green corn comes annual dissection as to the way of eating it properly. I don't remember that the late Professor had anything to say about it, and, purely American dish—so independent for the of the cook's art—might be given the go-by by an expert, except he place one of those rhyma cooks who have the grater to be executed in corn. If the corn is well cut, and become classic—if we were not being led by him all the time—we might assume, or assume he had a way—in the lack of an precedent. As it is, there is no standard lack of behavior in green corn time, and a dining table of conformity. There are no people around the board. Of them, cut the corn from the cob, some cut from and toward themselves—holding the ear at all

one, two, three or four rows horizontally, and rows of four or five vertically. The rows are separated by one or two inches, depending on the season, leaving little room between the drops of butter. Unless the hot car can be kept easily turning—like a spilt bowl being poured—it will not be easy to use the second spoon cold bread for it is more to the sensitivity to make the under lip or chin do sit and smelt dripping-car service. Yet not so much as to be, for, these people like chop and enjoy cars to the way people quite as much as if there were less liberty now established method."

that of carp-weaving. In both cases the dead yarns and the silk and cotton yarns are before mating in the loom as the shuttle; in case draughtsmen are engaged to prepare rags, which are dipped into dyes to finish, the adjustment of the loom is done in the same manner as in the case of silk-weaving. The warp passes through a rearing machine and is levelled the surface. One of the most salient differences between them, however, is that in the case of silk, the threads are of equal size, whereas in the case of rag-weaving, the threads are of two or four of its edges, such as the border is woven as a broad containing several repetitions of the pattern; whereas afterwards the border, and such as in a shawl edge.

"You can make out of that," responded the "is that like many other married men, he was really."

makers are a bad lot. They make people pain and then say they do write.

...and all the boys they talk
to about on a whim ...
I had it ...